

No. 14,672.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1900-FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

BOER GUN CAPTURED

General Roberts Also Gets a Lot of Camp Equipage,

THE BURGHERS WERE SURPRISED

Left Their Dinners and Fled From the British.

CASUALTIES OF LATTER

LONDON, March 8.-Lord Roberts tele graphs that he has captured a Krupp gun and a number of tents and wagons The general also announces that General Clements has occupied Norval's Pont. The following is the text of Lord Roberts

"POPLAR GROVE, March 8 .- Two brigades of cavalry, with horse artillery and Kelly-Kenny's division, marched today ter

"The Boers were quite taken by surpris yesterday. They moved off so hurriedly that they left cooked dinners behind We

"The total casualties were: Killed, Lieutenants Keswick and Frieslick. Wounded Lieutenants Bailey of the 12th Lancers and de Crespigny of the 2d Life Guards, both severely, and Lieutenant Smith of the Skropshires, who is believed to have been picked up by a Boer ambulance. Two men were killed, forty-six were wounded and

were killed, forty six were consumed and is missing.

"Gatacre reports that he intends occupying Burghersdorp today,"

"Repairs to the railways toward both Stormberg and Steynsburg are being

pushed.

"Clements now occupies Norval's Pont, on the south bank of the Orange river. The bridge was blown up March 6 and the enemy are holding the north bank of the river, but not, it is believed, in any great strength."

REITZ ISSUES A BULLETIN.

Announces Cronje's Capture and the Retreat to Biggarsberg. PRETORIA, Monday, March 5.—Secretary

of State Reitz has issued war bulletins in which, after saying the government has no official tidings of the surrender of General Cronje, but must accept it as a fact, however painful, he adds:
"The government remains assured that

the surrender will not discourage the burghers in their defense of their independence and standing as a nation. The struggle thus far has shown the republics have vindicated themselves as an independent people. This reverse will not stagger us. In the struggle for our cherished rights our belief remains that whatever happens the Lord still reigns

reigns.

"Owing to the invasion of the Free State by a large force of the enemy, and other circumstances, it became necessary to take up other positions, hence the burghers in Natal have retired to Biggarsberg. All the commandoes have reached there safely, except a few who retired in the direction of Van Reenens Pass. Thus Ladysmith and Kimberley are no more bestered. In re-Kimberley are no more besieged. In re-tiring, the enemy was time after time driven back, so that our langers were not cut off. In these fights a few men were killed or wounded, and the enemy lost heavily.

heavily.
"In spite of all reports, the spirit of the "In spite of all reports, the spirit of the fighting men as to the outcome remains unchanged. Among the commandoes in Natal the burghers are full of courage.

"Gen. Dewet now commands all the commandoes at the Modder river.

"The president started yesterday evening for Bloemfontein, to visit the larger of the Free State."

It is understood that President Kruger's visit to Bloemfontein was to try to arrange

a compromise of the differences the Transvaalers and Free Staters.

MAFEKING'S PITIFUL PLIGHT.

Garrison Reduced to Verge of Star-vation-Sickness Prevalent. MAFEKING, February 19.-Horse mea now composes a considerable part of our rations. There is little grumbling. The first pinch of the slege is over and the town has settled grimly to stick it out. What may be typhoid malaria has broken out in the women's laager, and dysentery, due to the absence of vegetables, is rife in the garrison. We are thrown upon our own resources. Such luxuries as we had are ex hausted or have been commandeered for the hospitals, which are filled to overflow ing. The children's grave yard close to the

women's laager grows weekly, as the young lives are cut short prematurely by shell and feyer. We look with hope defer-

red for relief.

The cheerfulness which was characteristic of the early days of the siege has almost deserted us, the men preferring to remain at their posts rather than move about and work up an appetite which cannot be satisfied. The natives are in the worst plight. Those who are unable to obtain work are allowed a small handful of meal daily. Many, braving the danger, wander about the town with gaunt and hungry faces in search of work, which enungry faces in search of work, which en tles them to an extra ration of meat If they find work they are generally to From their advanced posts the Boers rake

the streets and the market square. It is impossible to dodge their builets. We have

impossible to dodge their builets. We have taken remarkable precausion, however, and the casualities, though heavy, are not what they might have been had less able men been at the head of affairs.

Even the headquariers mess fares scantilly. Like saints under the altar, we cry, "How long, oh Lord, how long,"

Two hundred and ninety-two persons have been killed, wounded or died or disease. The garrison is so small that it would be criminal to make its weekness public, but there is never so much as a whisper. If no one has suggested the possibility of surrender it is because we do not mean to get beaten and we are cheerfully enduring the hardship of today rather than to make a surrender in any degree possible tomorrow.

BRITISH CONSUL ATTACKED. Riotous Students in Bordeaux Insul England's Representative.

BORDEAUX, March 8.-Late yesterda; vening a number of students and others Issuing from a pro-Boer meeting marche to the British consulate, battered down the door, shattered the windows with stones and then proceeded to the consul's private residence, where they indulged in a similar

respective, where they indused in a similar demonstration.

The police dispersed the mob and arrested several of the rioters.

The prefect of the Gironde, the mayor of Bordeaux and the commissary of police called on the consul today and expressed their regret at the occurrence.

Interview With Gen. White. LONDON, March 8.-Winston Churchill telegraphs the substance of an interview he has had with Sir George White, who commanded the Ladysmith garrison. Gen White said he might have held out until April 2, but this would have involved the

death of most of the native population by starvation and of the sick from want of nourishment. Then he would have de-stroyed the stores and ammunition, and all

sallied forth to make a show of resistance and to avoid formal capitulation. He declared that he had always begged Gen. Buller not to hurry the relief operations, adding, earnestly:

"It is not right to charge me with all the loss of life they involved."

Mr. Churchill says Gen. White spoke bitterly of home criticisms and of attempts at the war office to supersede him, attempts at the is a President on ities of the Philippines.

French Treaty.

TIME FOR ACTION MAY BE EXTENDED and the declared him, attempts at the declared him, attempts at the war office to supersede him, attempts at the war office t

THEATER FRANCAIS BURNS. Famous Pince of Amusement in Paris Destroyed by Fire.

PARIS, March 8.-The famous Theater Francais has been destroyed by fire. The fire broke out at about noon, but was

not discovered immediately, with the result that the theater was burning furiously be fore the fire brigade got to work. Ever then the appliances were quite inadequate to cope with the conflagration, and by 1:30 p.m. the interior of the building was a roaring furnace. The dense column of smoke rising from the fire attracted crowds from all part of Paris, especially when the news spread that it was the Theater Francais that was on fire, it being regarded as a national institution.

The theater stands almost isolated, with a square in front and the gardens of the Palais Royal behind. Both of these places were thronged with people.

were thronged with people.

The Theater Francais, or Comedie Francais, was situated on the Place du Theatre
Francais, near the Palais Royal, and occu-Francais, near the Palais Royal, and occupied the highest rank among the theaters of France. It was built in 1782, but was much altered in later years, the facades being modern. The Doric vestibule contained a statue of Talma, the tragedian, by David D'Angers, and figures of Tragedy and Comedy, by Duret, bearing, respectively, the features of the celebrated actress, Mile. Bachel and Mile. Mars.

the features of the celebrated actress, Mile. Rachel and Mile. Mars.

The "Foyer du Public" was adorned with a statue of Voltaire, by Houdin; a chimney-piece, with the relief representing comedians crowning the figure of Molere, by Lequesne; busts and scenes from the writings of celebrated French dramatists, and a new ceiling painting by Dubute, the younger, of Truth Enlightening the World. At the end of the corridor leading out of the foyer was a statue of George Sand. by Clesinger. The ceiling of the interior represented France distributing laurels to her three great dramatists—Mollere, Cornellle and Racine.

CHINESE OPPOSE QUARANTINE.

Consul at San Francisco Threatens
Appeal to Treaty,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The Chinese consul general here has issued a proc-lamation, which is indersed by the Six Companies, protesting against the action of the board of health and police in quarantining Chinatown because of the discovery of a suspected case of bubonic plague. . He says he has investigated the matter and finds that the man died of a common ailment after an operation had been performed. He declares that there is no excuse for the blockade which has been placed on the

Chinese quarter, and says:
"Should this outrageous conduct be confinued I will invoke the protection of the

tinued I will invoke the protection of the treaty now existing between the United States and China."

The city board of health has decided to enforce the quarantine in Chinatown with the greatest possible strictness. The Market Street Railway Company has been granted permission to run its cars on Jackson, Clay and Sacramento streets, subject to thorough disinfection. No one will be allowed to enter or leave a car anywhere in the quarantined district, and passengers will be compelled to go inside the cars will be compelled to go inside the cars while passing through Chinatown.

It will be several days before the exact nature of the suspected case can be deter-

While passing through Chinatown.

It will be several days before the exact
nature of the suspected case can be determined by the investigating physicians.

TO SEARCH FOR THE MINERVA. Revenue Cutter Onondaga Starts on Another Cruise. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star,

NORFOLK, Va., March 8.-The revenue service steamer Onondaga has again started on her search for the Spanish steamship Minerva, which is somewhere on the ocean, with forty men aboard and no coal. She is wholly helpless, and marine men say that her provisions and water must have given out during the weeks that have passed since her plight was first reported by the British steamship Parana, which was parted from the Minerva while towing her

EIGHT CLUBS OR NOTHING.

President Freedman Thus Sizes Up the Base Ball Situation. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, March 8.-At the time of econvening the National League this afternoon the impression prevailed that little or nothing would be accomplished in the way of circuit reduction unless the four cities slated for exit take a big reef in their selling prices.

Cleveland wants \$15,000; Louisville, \$10,000 Washington about \$30,000, and Baltimore \$70,000. Together with expenses already neurred, this would mean a total of over

incurred, this would mean a total of over \$130,000.

New York, Boston and Philadelphia absolutely refuse to pay such exorbitant figures. President Freedman says: "Eight clubs or nothing." And that is about the keynote of the situation.

The leaders, after several conferences, have decided to pay little or nothing for the two western cities, which are considered so much dead wood, anyway. Either the "little four" will have to make a big reduction in figures or continue in the twelve-club or ganization until financial reverses drive at least two of them out. Eight or all twelve is the status now.

WAGNER'S PRICE 18 \$48,500.

Report That He Will Sell Franchise for That. NEW YORK, March 8.-The directors of the National League held the second ses-sion of their annual spring schedule meet-ing today. Five members of the board of arbitration-President Young, A. H. Soden of Boston, Col. J. I. Rogers of Philadelphia, John T. Brush of Cincinnati and James Hart, Chicago, convened to listen to the grievance of players and minor league managers. F. De Haas Robison of St. Louis

The managers were as uncommunicativ today as ever concerning the circuit reduc-tion question. The circuit committee, the body which has had the matter in hand for the past three months, will probably make its report to the league today. The report may not be ready for publication until to-marrow.

morrow.

The Washington people, according to J. Earl Wagner, have placed an upset price of \$48,500 on their franchise. Baltimore wants \$75,000 for its interest.

Brakeman Beard Badly Hurt. ecial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 8.-Daniel Beard, a P. W. and B. brakeman, of 310 Virginia avenue southwest, Washington, is at Johns Hopkins Hospital in this city with double fracture of the right leg. He fell from his train last night near Bay View function. His condition is serious.

Col. Carr Granted Leave. Col. C. C. C. Carr of the 4th Cavalry, who has arrived in this city from service in ment. Then he would have de-the stores and ammunition, and all sence preparatory to joining his regiment in the Philippines.

NO SHOW IN CONVENTION

son's criticism of the Porto Rican tariff may mean that he has designs on the presidential nomination as a rival of President McKinley finds no credence among republicans in Congress. Those who approve of the tariff bill and those who disapprove of it generally agree that there is of the ambitious candidate in Mr. Harrison's expressions. His criticisms of the measure are resented with a smart show of feeling by radical partisans who voted for the Porto Rican bill. Those who defend the action of the ways and means committee say that Mr. Harrison could not possibly hope to advance himself to consideration as a candidate by the course he has taken in this matter.

On the other hand, the opponents of the measure say that the suggestion that Mr. Harrison was influenced in his utterances by considerations of personal ambition is made for the purpose of placing him in a false position and to weaken the force

of his criticism.

That he is not a candidate, and could not, That he is not a candidate, and could not, if he were, make any headway against Mr. McKinley at this late hour, is the generally expressed bellef.

The consensus of opinion at the Capitol is that Mr. Harrison spoke merely as a private citizen, and that if he had regarded himself as still in politics he would probably have been silent on this question.

Some Opinions Expressed. Mr. Landis of Indiana said on this sub

"I am sure Mr. Harrison has no thought of becoming a candidate for the presidency. He is perfectly happy in his present mode of life. He enjoys a contentment in his delightful domestic life which I am sure he would not interrupt to accept four years again in the White House. He has no longing to enter into the contention and annoyance of public life."

Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana, who voted

ance of public life."

Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana, who voted against the bill, said:

"I have no idea that Mr. Harrison would consent to be a candidate. I do not believe the thought entered his mind."

Mr. Mahon of Pennsylvania said:

"I do not think Mr. Harrison has a thought of being a candidate against Mr. McKinley, If he were a candidate he would be overwhelmingly dafeated in convention. McKinley is as good as nominated."

Representative Overstreet of Indiana, who represents the congressional district which includes General Harrison's home, said today to a Star reporter:

"I have no information from home upon the subject, but I do not believe that General Harrison has the slightest thought of becoming a candidate for the presidency."

What Chairman Payne Says.

What Chairman Payne Says. Chairman Payne of the ways and means

"Mr. McKinley will be renominated by he vote of every delegate to the convention at Philadelphia. "I have seen no indication that Mr. Harrison will be a candidate, and if he had any desire in that direction, no one appreciates

the situation better than he and his friends."

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania said:
"I haven't any idea that Mr. Harrison
has a notion of being a candidate for the
presidency. I don't believe it would do
him any good if he had."

Mr. McPherson of lowa said:
"The country is with McKinley. I do not

presidency. I don't believe it would do him any good if he had." Mr. McPherson of Iowa said: "The country is with McKinley. I do not believe Mr. Harrison is seeking the nomina-

Mr. Shattuck of Ohio said he could not Mr. Shartisch of Omo Said he could not believe Mr. Harrison had been correctly quoted. "I cannot believe," he said, "that Mr. Harrison said what he was quoted for. I think he is too big a man to make such a mistake. As for his being a candidate for the presidency, it is altogether out of the question."

Mr. Allen of Maine said: "Mr. Harrison amounts to nothing in politics now. He is an able man, but does not count in politics

Senator Simon of Oregon: "I think Mr. McKinley will be renominated and re-elected, but if that rhould not be the case, I do not think Gen. Harrison would be given the nomination. If there should be a change it would be in favor of Roosevelt, I think." think.'

Would Not Vote for Him. Senator Penrose: "I would not vote for General Harrison under any circumstances.

I am for McKinley."
Senator Shoup: "The incumbent of the White House is good enough for me. I do not think there is anything in the sug-gestion of Genedal Harrison for the presi-

gestion of Genedal Harrison for the presi-dency."

Senator Perkins: "I have great respect for General Harrison, but I have no idea that he considers being a candidate for the republican nomination."

Senator Warren: "I do not believe Gen-eral Harrison intends to come in the presi-idential race."

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS. Hearing Given by the Senate Com-merce Committee.

The Senate committee on commerce granited a hearing today to a number of persons interested in river improvements among them being James Selden Cowden in the interest of his plan for the improve ment of the Mississippi river, a number of New Orleans business men in behalf of oth

er plans for Mississippi river improvements and Mr. Charles Stoughton in support of the project for the construction of a canal to connect the lower Harlem river with Long Island sound. Mr. Stoughton contended that the costruction of the proposed Harlem canal

struction of the proposed Harlem canal would be of vast benefit to commerce. He said the project had been approved by the New York legislature and by numerous boards of trade throughout the country.

Messrs. Bryant, Saunders and Woodward were heard upon the necessity for the improvement of the Mississippi river outlet. They especially urged an immediate appropriation for the construction of dredges with which to keep the South Pass clear after the expiration of the present Eads contract. Admission to Reform School

A bill relative to admissions to and dis-

issals from the reform school of the Dis-

rict was introduced in the Senate today by Mr. McMillan. It raises the age of commit-ment to the reform school from sixteen to seventeen years, and gives to the board of trustees power to make all by-laws, rules, etc., for its own government and that of the institution. Officers Honorably Discharged.

Capt. W. B. Thomas, 46th Infantry, has teen honorably discharged the service on account of disability, to take effect March

SAN FRANCISCO, March-8.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler favors giving the Philippines a territorial form of government. Said he: "I believe the people are ready for a certain kind of self-government. They could be given the power to make laws under such a system of government as has been adopted for our territories. The municipal governments are all in the hands of the natives, and they get along without trouble or friction. Under a territorial form the slands could be best controlled." He reviews his impressions of trade pos

sibilities in the orient as follows: "England, Russia, Germany and France have braved war and pestilence in efforts come to them by commercial relations with these people. The treaty of peace cast upon us the responsibility of sovereignty over from nine to eleven millions of people, together with the islands which they in-habit, containing an area three times that of our great and prosperous empire state.

The Duty of This Country. "Very naturally there may be honest difference of opinion as to whether everything has been conducted during the two years in accordance with the highest wisdom and best possible judgment, but there should be no question among the American people as to the duty and wisdom of now uniting in a determined effort to take the situation as it stands and to so conduct the affairs of our country as to add the most to its glory, honor, welfare and prosperity. It is a friendly struggle for American supremacy, friendly struggle for American supremacy in which our rival nations are using their best efforts, and I say let us in a friendly but determined spirit use our best effort

but determined spirit use our best efforts also.

"Our Pacific cities are now face to face with the eastern shores of Asia. The Nicaragua canal will bring our gulf ports nearer to them than those of the Atlantic and Europe.

"With Manila as a great depot steamers from that emporium could reach the commercial ports of eastern Asia as readily as it can be done by English steamers from Hong Kong.

"We must consider that about one-third the population of the earth is concentrated.

"We must consider that about one-third the population of the earth is concentrated in the eastern half of Asia and that the vast multitudes are rapidly learning to appreciate the advantages and. I might add, the necessity, of a higher civilization, and they are also learning to realize the comfort which is enjoyed by the people of the most civilized nations in the possession and use of the products, manufactures and mechanical developments which are there found.

Articles of Exchange.

"Europe and America must purchase the silks, teas, coffee, hemp, spices and products of the handiwork of the people of the orient, and this immense population needs articles which American farms and factories are producing cheaper and better than those which are produced anywhere else on earth. Cotton cloth, such as is manufactured in southern cotton mills, is needed by the people of the east to the enormous value of four to five thousand million dollars.

million dollars.

"England with her navy has approached China by the sea and has established firm footbolds at favorable locations on the coast. France has acquired possessions in Asia which contain a population four times as great and an area nearly ten times as large as that of our empire state. England's dominions and dependencies in Asia now extend over an area of 1,500,000 square miles and contain a population of nearly 300,000,000. Russia already has in Asia exceeding in area 6,000,000 square miles and containing over 19,000,000 people.

Russia's Power Over Cores.

"Port Arthur, the great commercial and war port, is firmly in her grasp. This gives Russia a power over Corea which will add much to her strength. The completion of the trans-Siberian railway and its branches the opening of the Nicaragua canal and the annexation of the Pacific islands to the United States will more thoroughly revoludonize the commercial relations of the world than has ever been done by all other influences combined during the last three "It seems to me that there is but little limit to the possibilities which are before us, and we are certainly justified in the belief and hope that the United States is on the edge of an area of unprecedented prosperity."

TO PERMIT BURIALS.

Bill Allowing Them in the Lands of P. E. Foundation.

In the Senate today Mr. Kean introduce bill to permit certain burials of the dead in the lands of the Protestant Episcopa Foundation of the District of Columbia. These lands are designated as between the Tenleytown road, Woodley lane, Galveston street, 35th street and Massachusetts ave nue. It is provided that not more than four such burials shall be allowed in any one year, and that the remains of Thomas John year, and that the remains of Thomas John Claggett, first bishop of Maryland, and his wife be allowed to remain in the vault in which they are now deposited in the churchyard of St. Alhan's Church, adjoining the lands of the cathedral foundation, and that the said remains may be removed hereafter to the grounds of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral foundation.

THE ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Fittting Up the Sumner-The Repairs
to the McPherson. Rear Admiral Barker, commanding the navy yard, Norfolk, has reported to the Navy Department that the samy transport ner, which has been converted into a troopship at that yard, is coming prepara-tory to the trial of her main engines at the dock today and tomorrow. He says sel will be given a free trial Monday, and he adds that if no defects are found, the vessel will be ready in all departments by the 15th instant. The Summer is being prepared for service between this country and the Philippines. On her first trip out she will carry about 1,200 recruits, now at New York awatting transportation to Manila. The trip will be made by way of the Mediterranean and the Suez canal. There has been great delay in the preparation of this vessel, and she will start from New York as soon as possible.

The quartermaster general is informed that the transport McPherson, which was recently disabled at sea by this breaking of her tail shaft, will sail from Newport News, where she was repaired. Saturday next for New York, whence she will sail exit Tuesday or Wednesday for the West Indies with supplies for the army.

Quartermaster General Ludington has been informed that the transport Sheridan left Manila Tuesday, and the transport Westminster left there yesterday, both bound for San Francisco. the 15th instant. The Sumner is being pre

Porto Rican Tariff.

PREDICTION OF PROSPERITY TODAY'S NOMINATIONS

It is thought to be likely, as the result of conferences at the White House today that the reciprocity treaty negotiated with France will not be ratified by the Senate before the 24th of this month, the time of its expiration without senatorial sanction, and that the treaty, if France is willing, will be extended admost another year to give the Senate time to fully consider it. Should there be no extension of time the treaty will die on the 24th of this month, just as was the case with the Ar-

gentine treaty. Senators Sewell and Kean of New Jersey, both opponents of the treaty because of strong opposition to it by business in-terests of their state, conferred with the President this morning. Senator Platt of New York, likewise an opponent of the treaty, saw the President. Secretary Hay conferred with the chief executive later

conferred with the chief executive later and it is believed was directed to communicate with the French government relative to an extension of time for expiration. The President has not received a report from the foreign relations committee of the Senate, but from talks with Senators he is convinced that the treaty cannot be ratified now if pressed to a vote. There is too much opposition, both in the committee and in the Senate. tee and in the senate. It is thought by some of the Senators opposing the treaty that if it goes over until the next session of Congress a more favorable feeling to it may prevail.

How the West Stands.

Representative Cooper, chairman of the insular affairs committee of the House; Representative Long of the ways and means committee and Representative Kahn of San Francisco saw the President this of San Francisco saw the President this morning, and at least one of them referred to public opinion on the Porto Rican tariff. Mr. Long says he has not received a protest from his district in Kansas against his Mr. Long says he has not received a protest from his district in Kansas against his vote for the Porto Rican tariff. His people, he avers, uphold his course. Mr. Kahn says that the people of the Pacific coast are unanimously in accord with the action of the House. "The people out there are in favor of holding the Philippines. They feel that they may not be able to do this if there is unrestricted intercourse between the islands and this country. If Porto Rico can have free trade under the Constitution, then the Philippines would be entitled to free trade. Our shores would be open to the thousands of Chinamen and militons of natives in the Philippines. We had enough of this once, before the Chinese were excluded. At the same time, we are patriotic enough to want to see the Philippines under the American flag and her people educated and elevated to the blessings we enjoy."

Pure Food Delegates Received. Several hundred delegates to the pure food and drug congress were received by

President McKinley in the east room of the White House this morning. Today's Nominations. The following nominations were today ent to the Senate by the President:

For appointment in the United States Infantry arm-To be first lleutenants: Second Lieut. Louis P. Schindel, 6th In- A number of the republican leaders Infantry; Second Lieut. George B. Pond, 3d Infantry; Second Lieut. Dana T. Merrill, 12th Infantry; Second Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, 22d Infantry; Second Wetherill, 6th Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, 22d Infantry; Second Lieut. Charles N. Murphy, 22d Infantry; Second Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, ir., 24th Infantry; Second Lieut. George H. Shields, ir., 12th Infantry; Second Lieut. Eleutheros H. Cooke, 10th Infantry; Second Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, 18th Infantry; Second Lieut. James B. Kemper, 14th Infantry; Second Lieut. George E. Thorne, 22d Infantry; Second Lieut. George E. Thorne, 22d Infantry; Second Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 18th Infantry; Second Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, 5th Infantry; Second Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, 23 Infantry; Second Lieut. Hugh A. Drum, 12th Infantry; Second Lieut. John M. Campbell, 25th Infantry. Cavalry arm—To be Second lieutenant; Cavalry arm—To be second lieutenant: Private Ferdinand W. Fonda, Troop B. 3d Private Ferdinand W. United States Cavalry.

For appointment in the volunteer army of the United States. the United States.

Porto Rico Regiment—Capt. William E. Almy, 5th United States Cavalry, to be major; Jose Lugo-Vina of Porto Rico, acting assistant surgeon, to be assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain.

Post office—To be postmaster: John Campbell, Warren, Ohlo.

Interior—James H. Monteath of Butte City, Mont., to be agent for the Indians of the Blackfeet agency in Montana; George W. Hayzlett of Arizona to be agent for the Indians of the Navajo agency in New Mexico.

RETURN OF THE FIFTH CAVALRY. Making Arrangements for Trans-porting the Troops.

The homeward movement of the 5th Cav-

alry, which regiment has been stationed in Porto Rico since the Spanish war, will begin in a few days, and will be carried through as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Col. Bellinger of the quartermaster general's office is making arrangements to day for the transportation home of a squadron of that regiment now assembled at San Juan, Porto Rico. This squadron consists of ten officers and 378 men, with 332 horses. The transport Kilpatrick has been ordered The transport Kilpatrick has been ordered to San Juan to bring it to some southern port, most probably New Orleans, whence the squadron will be transported by rail to its new station at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis. According to the calculations of War Department officials the troops will arrive in the United States several days before the end of the month. Unless present plans are altered the 5th Regiment of Cavalry will be assigned to posts now occupied by the 6th Regiment of Cavalry in various parts of the middle west, and the latter regiment transferred to stations on the Pacific coast. The Porto Rican Regiment now being recruited from among the natives of the island will gradually replace the 5th Cavalry in garrison duty in Porto Rico.

VESSEL BROUGHT THE PLAGUE. Surgeon General Wyman of the marin

ospital service, upon being shown a dispatch stating that it was denied that the crew of the Japanese steamer Nanyo Maru, which has been detained at Diamond Point, Wash., were suffering from the plague aid the steamer arrived at Port Townend quarantine January 30, having had two cases of sickness en route. There was one death at the quarantine station, and it was found to have resulted from the bubonic plague. There were also a number of cases of berl berl. The steamer has been thoroughly disinfected and released. The passengers and crew who have been

Not Believed That He is a President of Limited Self-Government.

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Surgeon Gassaway, in charge at San Francisco, has reported to Gen. Wyman that glands from the suspected case of place when have been in the hospital will still be held.

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BLAMES THE MINE OWNERS.

Mr. Sovereign Cross-Examined on the Idaho Labor Troubles.

James R. Sovereign continued his testi-mony at the Coeur d'Alene investigation before the House committee on military affairs today. Owing to Representative Lentz's absence in New York Representative Slayden of Texas directed the examination, and the cross-examination was participated in by all the members of the committee.

Mr. Sovereign testified that the miners' union was not responsible for the publica-tions written by him, which had been in-

troduced as evidence. The cross-examination took Mr. Sovereign over the exciting events attending the blowing up of the Bunker Hill concentrator, and the witness was made to recite in minute detail the circumstances of the affair, the explosions, shooting, etc. In the main this was an elaboration of the direct testimony previously given. He said the masks worn by the men were of ordinary cloth, with holes cut out for the eyes.

Mr. Sovereign said the "scabs" favorable to the mine showed cowardice and ran away, although a shot from them into the stock of dynamite would have used it in blowing up the Bunker Hill mill. He declared that the "chip on the shoulder" attitude of the mine owners, in discriminating against organized labor, had precipitated the trouble.

The witness said the same aggregated. The cross-examination took Mr. Sovereign

The witness said the same aggravated

The witness said the same aggravated conditions would cause a repetition of the trouble, and in anticipation of it the Bunker Hill company had built a Morro castle with loop holes for Gatling guns. PHILIPPINE HEMP EXPORTS.

Since Date of American Occupation They Have Been 95,370 Tons. The War Department made the statement coday that the total exportation of hemp from the Philippine Islands from the date of American occupation to December 31, 1800, as far as the same has been reported

by customs collectors, was 95,370 tons, and valued at \$10,998,509. The distribution of the product was as follows: To the United States, 39,206 tons, valued at \$4,477,450; to the united kingdom, 27,790 tons, valued at \$3,215,853; to China, 21,202 tons, valued at \$2,312,801; to Spain,

21.202 tons, valued at \$2.312.801; to Spain, 3.814 tons, valued at \$204.110; to Japan, 199 tons, valued at \$22.095; to the British East Indies, 1,501 tons, valued at \$219.812; to Australia, 1,616 tons, valued at \$242.788, and to France, 42 tons, valued at \$2.42.788, and to France, 42 tons, valued at \$3.000.

The reports from Manila for December, 1899, and from Hollo for the months of October and December, 1899, have not been received by the War Department. The date of American occupation of the port of Manila was August 13, 1898; of Hollo, February 15, 1899; Cebu, February 25, 1899.

REPUBLICANS WILL HELP MORGAN. May Decide Contest in Alabama Leg-islature Against Johnson.

The republicans expect to take a hand in the contest between Senator Morgan and Governor Johnson of Alabama over the succession to Morgan in the Senate. The republicans have no chance to elect Morgan's successor, but it is believed that they may have power to influence the choice as between Morgan and Johnson.

the state were recently called to Washington for a conference looking to the establishment of harmony within their own somewhat divided ranks, and to cinsider the course to be taken with respect to the situation within the democratic party dereloping out of the contest between Morgan and Johnson. A view of the case presented was that in the interest of the state and on account of the attitude of Morgan on expansion and other questions of the broadest national character Morgan should, if possible, be retained in the Senate, rather than have him succeeded by a man of the eccentrle, radical and populistic tendencies of Johnson. As a result of this conference it is understood that whatever assistance the republicans can render to secure the re-election of Morgan will be at his service, and confidence was expressed that Morgan would succeed himself.

From the most authoritative source the statement emanates that the republicans expect to have probably twenty men in the Alabama legislature, and that if there should be a deadlock in the new legislature between Morgan and Johnson the republican streng will be thrown to Morgan. Coupled with the statement the opinion was expressed that Morgan's re-election was assured. veloping out of the contest between Mor-

A NEW INSURANCE BILL.

The Measure Favored by the Com-panies and the Assessor. The new insurance bill for the District of Columbia, which has been agreed upon between the insurance companies and the Disrict assessor, was introduced in the House today by Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin, the member of the District committee who has had charge of the matter.

The bill establishes a department of insurance and names the assessor of the District as superintendent. It shall be the duty of the superintendent o see that all laws of the United States relating to insurance are executed, keep

copies of the charters of the insurances of all kinds, including life and other indemnity organizations.

The bill provides regulations for the con

ty organizations.

The bill provides regulations for the control of companies similar to the measure which has been considered heretofore. It stipulates a standard form of policy, to be used by all companies doing business in the District.

The superintendent is given power to make an official examination into the affairs of any insurance company doing business in the District to ascertain whether the company is solvent. No company small doing husiness in the District unless it has complied with the laws of some one of the states requiring a deposit of not less than \$100,000 or has deposited bonds to that amount in the District Supreme Court.

All insurance companies, except mutual companies, shall pay to the collector of taxes before March 1 of each year the sum equal to one and one-half per cent of the premium receipts of the last preceding calendar year. Special provision is made for assessment companies. Beneficiary societies and fraternal orders shall pay a tax of \$5 a year. The license fee to be paid by each insurance solicitor is fixed at \$1 a year. The license fee to to committee on the District of Columbia and will be considered at the next meeting of that committee, with a view to getting it into shape to be presented in the House at an early date.

Death of a Contract Nurse. General Wood, at Havana, has informed the War Department of the death, on March 3, of Contract Nurse John H. Gree-ly at Santiago from tuberculosis.

AS NECESSARY AS STEAM.

Today advertising is as necessary to the transaction of certain lines of business as steam and electricity are to machinery .- R. J. Gun-

held in quarantine will be released, but those who have been in the hospital will HONOR THEIR QUEEN still be held.

Londoners Express Their Delight at Visit From Victoria.

SCENES OF WILD ENTHUSIASM

Nothing Like It Witnessed Since the Jubilee Celebration.

EVIDENCES OF LOYALTY

LONDON, March 8 .- The queen's arrival in London and the commencement of visit to the metropolis were marked by scenes of enthusiasm unparalleled since the jubilee celebration. Throughout the demonstrations there predominated a note of triumph, and the cheers that made the murky streets ring were almost as much in honor of the British victories in South Africa as they were vociferous tributes of a loval pathy has been so strikingly shown since

the war began. The royal party's departure from Windsor was marked by more than usual interest. For hours before the queen started for London crowds gathered in the streets which had been announced as her route through the metropolis and which were decorated with flags. It was foggy and cold, but no one seemed to care.

Cheered at Paddington.

At Paddington the railroad station had been cleared of the general public, but outside thousands of people waited patiently, When the train from Windsor arrived at 12:30 p.m. a tremendous cheer went up. Her majesty came down the sloping platform leaning on the arm of a turbaned Indian attendant and entered an open landau, in which also sat Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. They all wore black, and round her neck the queen had a sable collarette. From the packed sidewalks and from every available window came a continuous roar of cheers, while hundreds of little liags were waved all the way to Buckingham Palace. The side streets were packed ten, twenty and sometimes a hundred deep. But it was around the palace itself that the chief throng gathered. By 9 o'clock carriages, cabs and vehicles of every sort, people from the city and the west end and distant parts of the country congregated in St. James Park, which the palace fronts. By noon it was estimated that 50,000 people were gathered about the queen's town residence waiting patiently. There were hundreds of police on hand, but they had little difficulty in keeping the crowd in majesty came down the sloping platform ple were gathered about the queen's town residence waiting patiently. There were hundreds of police on hand, but they had little difficulty in keeping the crowd in order and opening passages for peers, members of the house of commons and members of the household, who were alone privileged to pass the great railings that shut off the palace. In the spacious court yard of the palace a representative gathering of Great Britain's best blood and brains walked up and down, chatting about the war and politics, jealously watched by the crowd outside the railings.

Climb Trees to See the Queen. Those who were not fortunate enough to

get near the palace itself climbed up trees or stood on top of cabs, brightening the bare park with flags. The women's dresses, which were unusually gay, also served to enliven the scene.

ensiven the scene.

Shortly after noon the Duke and Duchess of York drove into the court yard and received an ovation. Mr. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, joined the distinguished throng in the court yard uppetities. unnoticed.

Later the Duke and Duchess of York appeared on a balcony in front of the palace.

As time passed the crowds outside grew the palace and members of more dense and the peers and members of the house of commons trooped out of sight

into the inner quadrangle, where they waited to receive the queen.

Then from Constitution Hill came the dull roar of distant cheers and the cry "She is coming" was passed from mouth to mouth. "Stand back there," ordered the police, and peeresses and ragged women caged away as well as they could, ladies not being admitted into the courtyard. Among those who sat and shivered on the stone base outside the railings was the Countess Brownlow, a daughter of one of England's bluest-blooded peers, and beside her was a frayed old woman, her wizened face almost through the iron bars.

The "Little Old Woman in Black." into the inner quadrangle, where the

The "Little Old Woman in Black." Now the roar was taken up by those within the precincts of the palace. Back on their creaking hinges flew the great gates and up went the royal standard. A patrol of police went by, there was a flash of steel as the Life Guardsmen and out-

of steel as the Life Guardsmen and outriders trotted through the gates, and then
all hats flew in the air, a mighty cheer
arose, and slowly there passed a carriage
on the back seat of which sat a little,
black figure heavily velled and nodding
right and left.
Suddenly, for the first time in the day,
the sun came out from behind the clouds
and shone over the shouting thousands, and,
piercing the veil, it showed happy smiles
lighting up the aged monarch's face. It
was a repetition of the scene of the jubileaqueen's weather in the truest sense of the
words. words.
Still nodding vigorously, her majesty passed out of sight into the quadrangle.

There the peers and commoners assembled sang "God Save the Queen," and her majesty entered the palace. Pandemonium Outside. Outside there was pandemonium.

the roadway, which had been kept clear for the carriages, the crowds swarmed, until the carriages, the crowds swarmed, until it was impossible for those near the ralling to move an inch. Somebody started singing "God Save the Queen," and haif a mile or more of people took up the strains. In response to this the Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York reappeared on the balcony, which caused more enthusiasm. For a quarter of an hour the royal duke remained bareheaded before this great, yelling mass. The people, however, wanted another sight of their queen, and it was over half an hour before the crowd, realizing that her majesty was not coming out, broke up.

realizing that her majesty was not coming out, broke up.

Those who saw the queen unveiled said she looked remarkably well. The journey from Windsor, and the long ride through the deafening din, exposed to the keen east wind, was a trying experience for any one, yet in spite of her great age the queen ap-parently did not suffer any unusual fatigue.

IRISH LACK ENTHUSIASM.

Announcement of a Visit by the Queen Discussed. DUBLIN, March &-The newspapers of this city give rather a chilling reception to the announcement of the proposed risit of Queen Victoria to Ireland next month, although the comments are perfectly cour-teous. The Freeman's Journal says; "The chivalry of the Irish will insure

"The chivalry of the Irish will insure a respectful reception, but it is impossible to congratulate her majesty on the opportunity chosen for a royal visit after a boycott so long and persistently maintained." The Daily Independent says:

"The nationalists will have no other desire but that her majesty should receive at the hand of the Irish a respectful welcome, due to her exalted station and her high personal character."

The Daily Express, after remarking that the visit is intended as a most marked and most notable expression of her majesty's indebtedness to the "gallant Irishmen who have served her so nobly in her hour of anxiety," cordially assures the queen that she will receive the heartiest subcome.

captured a Krupp gun and several tents and wagons.